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IASO HODIERNNA

REVIEWS

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS



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COMING ATTRACTIONS

JANUARY 24 Connecticut Teachers College, New Britain

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION IN
FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Candidates for teachers' certificates in Latin for the schools of Connecticut are urged to make application as early as possible with Miss Nellie C. Newberry, Department of Education, State Office Building, Hartford.

FEBRUARY 1 Last day for filing application for the annual competition of the American Academy in Rome. The Academy will award no fellowships next Spring for European travel and study, but will continue its policy of aiding and stimulating classical studies by conducting in 1942 a special competition for three prize scholarships for study in American universities. The term of each scholarship will be the academic year of 1942-43 and the stipend will be \$1000. The regular procedure for the annual fellowship competitions will be followed as far as possible. The competitions are open to unmarried citizens of the United States, under thirty-one years of age, who apply before February 1. Circulars of information and application forms may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

FEBRUARY 23 Clift Hotel, San Francisco

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

Fifth Annual Joint Meeting with the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers and the American Association of School Administrators
Chairman of Local Committee: Professor Alfred Coester, Stanford University

Presiding: Professor F. H. Reinsch, University of California at Los Angeles

Panel Discussion: Vitality of Foreign Language Instruction in High School

Participating: Professor W. H. Alexander, University of California

Professor R. H. Tanner, New York University

Miss Claire C. Thursby, University High School, Oakland

FEBRUARY 27 Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD

4:30 P.M. Latin Section

APRIL 24-25 Hotel New Yorker, New York

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

Annual Meeting

President: Professor Moses Hadas, Columbia University

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia

Chairman of Local Committee: Professor E. H. Hettich, New York University

IASO HODIERNA

Iaso was the name given to the ambulance which funds of an alumni committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens purchased for use in Greece last Spring. Iaso was manned and operated by a modest young American archaeologist who, on his recent return to America, was asked by Miss Lucy Shoe of Mount Holyoke College, alert Secretary of the Athens School Alumni, to write all the news which friends of the School would be eager to hear from Greece. His ready compliance and Miss Shoe's generosity permit readers of CLASSICAL WEEKLY the following graphic account, deficient only in its omission of the writer's own exceptional service and contribution to Greece.

It is a little difficult to write "any and all I can" about the School, the antiquities, friends in Greece, and the war; the subject is too big, and what little news has come through lately makes one want to play the ostrich and try not to think about it at all. I suppose a good many of the School alumni have seen Joan Vanderpool's letter of September 10 to Mr. Archer. If they have not, and want to read about two-year-old children who now weigh only twelve pounds, I have no doubt they can obtain a copy of the letter by sending to the Near East Foundation in New York.

As you know most of the American community left Athens at the end of July. The Webers are now in Princeton, the Parsons in Berkeley, and Priscilla Hill with her family is in Bombay. I have had a letter from Virginia Grace in Cyprus, dated 26 September; she is doing A. R. P. and taking a nursing course, and she said nothing about coming home. The Stevens, the Vanderpools, Mr. Hill, and Evro Dimitracopoulou stayed in Athens. The Stevens are living in the Director's apartment at the School, which became officially the American Legation. All the records and furniture of the Legation are stored in Loring Hall, as well as many personal possessions of members of the Legation and of the School. The whole property—School, Loring Hall, and the Gennadeion—is considered Legation property and notices to that effect were posted all around. Up to the time we left neither the Germans nor the Italians had intruded in any way. The Stevens should have been all right in the School building as long as America was not in the war; now the buildings may be taken; and if they are I

do not like to think that the same thing may happen to our library that happened to the library at the College in Psychiko when it was taken over—the books were simply hurled (*not* stacked) in a pile on the floor in one corner. The affairs of the School are in the competent hands of Mr. Adossides and Mr. Kyriakides, and I have no doubt that on important matters they confer with Vanderpool and Mr. Hill. Evro Dimitracopoulou is in charge at the Gennadeion, and it has probably continued to be open to readers every morning. Conditions were such in Athens just before we left that the watchmen on the property were doubled—the two gardeners, Yanni and Nikko, by day, and Avraam the Albanian and Mammelis at night. Eleftheria was to be kept on at the School, and Katy by the Stevens. I mention these as friends in whom many members of the School will be interested. Mitso stayed on at the Gennadeion; at the time we left, the East (librarian's) House was being occupied, temporarily at least, by Mr. Berry from the Consulate, who had been sent back to wind up various matters by the Embassy at Rome. The Agora staff has been reduced to Sophocles, George Nikolaides, and Koutontompros. The Agora area was put in charge of the Archaeological Service and the School was glad to have Mr. Bakalakis, the Ephor at Cavalla, occupy the rooms over the grapheion near the Theseion. Cavalla is temporarily under Bulgarian occupation and Mr. Bakalakis could not return to his post, and it was thought well that a representative of the Archaeological Service should be in residence on the premises. The Vanderpools are living in Maroussi; they did not feel that with four small children they could undertake the long and perhaps dangerous trip to America. Vanderpool goes to the Agora as often as he can; but there is no gas for automobiles, the bus service is infrequent and very crowded, and the current price of bicycles at the end of July was about \$250 apiece (more now, no doubt). Joan continues the work at her "Children's House" in Maroussi as far as possible; the doctor continues to make his weekly visits, and money is given for food, and on occasion potatoes are given when they can be obtained.

Mr. Hill is at Corinth; he has written that he finds considerable difficulty in getting food, but he managed to prevent the taking over of Oakley House and the Annex as quarters for Italian officers. He has Athanasi there to forage for him. George Kachros and Evangellos Lekkas by all reports were well at the time we left. No damage was done at the excavations either in the Agora or at Corinth during the war; there was no bombing at Old Corinth, although German planes flew low and machine-gunned the village. German soldiers foraging for souvenirs carried off a number of small fragments from the marble dumps at both places, even though it was strictly forbidden; for the antiquities seem to be the only things in Greece which are to be protected from looting.

At the start of the war all the things in the National Museum were put away—the vases, terracottas, etc. wrapped in cotton and newspapers and packed with shavings in large wooden cases; the statues, stelai, etc. in some cases buried and in others stored in the cellar rooms of the new museum building. The same was done in the museums on the Acropolis and at the Kerameikos, at Eleusis, Thebes, and Delphi. What was done elsewhere I do not know. The Germans seem to have agreed to the proposition that the things were stored safely and had better remain so for the duration, and that later a selection to go to Germany could be made. In this connection I might remark that the new museum is a fine large building and that when it is arranged after the war there will undoubtedly be plenty of room in it to include such things as, for instance, the pediment groups from Aegina. All the gold objects from the National Museum (from Mycenae, Vaphio, Delphi, Corinth) were sent for safekeeping to the Bank of Greece; their further fate is unknown, as the invader, in Athens as elsewhere, made the plundering of banks one of his first activities. Very little was known in Athens about the fate of the provincial museums. It was said that the new museum at Herakleion was undamaged, although the rest of the town was completely destroyed. Great damage was done too at Chalkis and at Volo, but we had no word about the museums there. Several bombs landed in the excavations at Eleusis, but fortunately no

great damage was done; the museum windows were broken, but the building itself was not hit. The museums at Corinth and Delphi are all right. There seems to have been no fighting in or near Olympia, Patras and Corfu were badly bombed by the Italians—the latter because it had no artillery or anti-aircraft guns to defend it—but we had no report on the museums there. Nor did we hear anything about the School's digs at Pylos or at Samothrace; but as far as we know there was no fighting at either place. Nevertheless, regardless of war and air-raid damage, one feels everywhere that the whole country has been blighted and polluted, and that later there will have to be a thorough fumigation and purification as there always must be after some foul kind of vermin has been on the loose. One feels this particularly on the Acropolis, which, physically at least, is undamaged.

In this connection I may report that our colleagues in the German Institute are well and in no danger of starving. They had all (except one) been doing their duty over a period of years beforehand as patriotic men. One younger man who was a member of the Institute and had for several years enjoyed the hospitality of Greece was particularly valuable when he volunteered for service with the parachute troops in the Greek campaign because of his knowledge of the language.

Many of the younger Greek archaeologists on the other hand saw honorable service, and I am glad to say that they all came through all right. Travlos was a lieutenant in the engineers and at the front at Kleissoura and Argyrocastro; he was one of the last out of Albania as he was in charge of a unit entrusted with the blowing up of roads and bridges to cover the retreat. Threpsiades, Bakalakis, Petrou, Mitsos and Kontoleon all returned safely after service in the army. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Karouzos and Mrs. Varoucha before we left, and they were well. All the older men—Soteriades, Keramopoulos, Orlandos, Oikonomos, Marinatos, Kyparissis—were all right; Kourouniotis had been quite ill in the Spring but was reported recovering. There can be little doubt that some of these will die of starvation before the winter is over.

Every cent of the School fund was well spent on a people who deserved it in every

way. The School ambulance was christened Iaso and aroused interest and enthusiasm wherever she went. The Mayor of Trikkala wrote to us to say that his town was honored in the name because Iaso was a goddess of healing who had been born and lived all her life at Trikkala.

The ambulance Iaso bore the name of the School and both Greek and American flags; the expressions of gratitude, of trust in American help, and of enthusiastic friendship for America were so many that I cannot begin to recount them here. There was a considerable balance after the purchase of Iaso which we at the School made up to the round sum of 100,000 drachmae and gave to Mrs. Adossides for the canteens; and for the first weeks of operation they were run almost entirely on School money. The rest of the School fund was administered at Athens by Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and Mr. Adossides. In addition to sending all sorts of drugs and other equipment to the military hospitals in Athens and elsewhere they kept the canteens supplied with condensed milk and cocoa for the wounded, jam and honey and chocolate and cigarettes for the soldiers, as well as wool socks and sweaters, and all sorts of medicines and first-aid equipment. We gave hot milk or cocoa to the wounded, who had often come down from the front for two days on stretchers or on muleback with no decent place to rest and without food. To the soldiers on the march to or from the front we gave hot tea or cognac, bread with jam or honey, and chocolate and cigarettes. We also had a first-aid station at each canteen to deal with cuts, blisters, boils, mule bites and kicks, colds and dysentery. We also wished we could have had a supply of shoes, for numbers of soldiers came down from the front barefoot; their shoes had worn out and they had not yet got others.

Iaso made the round of the four canteens every week, taking supplies from Korytsa or Florina which had been sent by the School or the Greek Red Cross and distributing them at the different canteens. She often took wounded to the hospital in Korytsa, and she always gave lifts to soldiers along the way. She took thirty-five all at once one day. The soldiers usually sang. Nobody who saw the spirit of the Greek soldiers under difficult conditions could doubt that they deserved every bit of

help we could give them; we only wished we could do more. There was no complaint; everywhere the discipline and the burning enthusiasm that were the basis of the overwhelming superiority of the Greek to the Italian troops. In the weeks between the 21st of January and the 10th of April 55,000 soldiers, well, indisposed or wounded, passed through our canteens; and from their remarks, as well as those of others who had heard of us and "came to see" we felt more than satisfied that our efforts were appreciated.

All the School fund except a small balance had been spent, and well spent, by the time the Germans came in. It is a satisfaction to think that that balance was also out of reach of the Germans, and that they got nothing of the help sent for Greece by the School. I think it can be fairly said that the American School fund was more promptly and more effectively used than any other aid sent to Greece. Even Iaso, wounded by a bomb which fell very near her, made several holes and broke all her windows, was still in service with the Red Cross when we left. The last time I saw her she was being loaded with convalescent and crippled soldiers at Mrs. Adossides' hospital in the Marasleion; they were being taken to a production of Sophocles' Oedipus at the Odeion. She was one of the few ambulances not stolen by the Germans, perhaps because her service in Albania and her wounds had given her a look of premature old age.

I seem to have written perhaps more than you can use and more than anybody may care to read; but, as I said at the beginning, there is much to say. Don't hesitate to snip and censor. When I wrote that the Germans "stole" the ambulances, I hesitated for a moment; perhaps you may boggle at the word; but I assure you it is exactly and precisely the right word and the only right word (covering not only the ambulances but most of the other activities of the Germans in Greece). I therefore had to write it so; if you want to change, omit, or otherwise mangle it, you may do so. And if you think I have shown any unseemly feeling elsewhere, do as you think right. I am sorry, but everybody who has seen the Germans in Athens feels exactly as I do about them, and perhaps we all allow ourselves to be carried away by our feelings

from time to time. And I have not been back in America long enough yet to get used to calling things by different names, as "borrow" for "steal" and "prudent" for "cowardly". After being in Athens during the German occupation I cannot comfortably carry with me everywhere a little bag of salt so that I may take "with a grain of salt" everything that I do not care to hear. I only know that when we left Athens in

July the streets were full of crippled soldiers in wheelchairs and dressed in pajamas, and that people made a joke and said "only pajamas are really fashionable now"; that people could and did laugh when they admitted that they could find only a few tomatoes or kolokythakia in the market. Now it is too cold for pajamas, and kolokythakia and tomatoes are out of season.

(Signed) R S Y

REVIEWS

The Art of Courtly Love by ANDREAS CAPELLANUS. With Introduction, Translation, and Notes by JOHN JAY PARRY. xi, 218 pages. Columbia University Press, New York 1941 (Records of Civilization Sources and Studies, No. XXXIII) \$2.75

Here is a book for all good Ovidians, mediaevalists, and students of the amative (exclusive of the prurient). Even misogynists will have their day when Andreas gets around to the darker side of the fairer sex.

Andreas the Chaplain was chaplain at the court of the Countess Marie of Champagne. At her behest he wrote this treatise on love in the later years of the twelfth century. He was evidently a chaplain who got around a good deal. While the idea may have been Marie's, Andreas has obviously drawn from his own experiences to a great extent.

The "courtly love" which he glorifies is based on the assumption that true love cannot exist between husband and wife—that is, the husband's own wife—but only between a man and someone else's wife. Once the old-fashioned modern reader has swallowed this assumption, he may settle down to enjoy a very absorbing, amusing, and—it goes without saying—informative book.

Professor Parry in his able introduction holds to the theory that courtly love is the product of two elements—the Latin (i.e. Ovidian) and the Moorish.

Ovid's influence is apparent on every page. His spirit, ideas, and words permeate the whole work. More quotations have been drawn from his writings than from any other book except—of all things—the Bible. The headings of Book II and III—"How Love May Be Retained" and "The Rejection of Love"—are reminiscent of famous Ovidian topics. And the basic principles are his.

But to Ovid's rather sensual approach has been added a more spiritual element which, according to the theory adopted by Professor Parry, is part of the Arabic tradition, apparently based on Plato. The reasoning in support of this theory is convincing.

It may be this "spiritual element" that is responsible for the loss of so much of the wit and sparkle that

characterized Ovid's work. It is hard to be spiritual and scintillating simultaneously. But then, neither has anyone else succeeded in rivaling Ovid in his own chosen spheres of literary composition—spiritual element or no spiritual element.

This does not mean that Andreas' treatise is dry. On the contrary. Virtually the only tedious moments are during some of the dialogues which are illustrative of the proper oral approach a man should make to a woman. The persons Andreas is concerned with belong to three classes: the middle class, the nobility, and the higher nobility. By the time a man of each of these classes has addressed himself to a woman of each of these classes, nine dialogues would be the mathematical and natural result. By some mischance Andreas has omitted one of these; but even so, the eight dialogues that are given take up over half of his entire work.

Most of the women of these dialogues resemble Ovid's [?] Helen of the *Heroides* in that they consistently and slyly say No while hinting Yes. One of the brighter spots is the argument that rages between a man and woman of the higher nobility—learned people, no doubt—as to whether Eve was gluttonous or simply guileless.

Book II of the work closes with the Rules of Love, thirty-one in number. For those who are interested, here are a few examples: He who is not jealous cannot love. It is well known that love is always increasing or decreasing. The easy attainment of love makes it of little value; difficulty of attainment makes it prized. Every lover turns pale in the presence of his beloved. When a lover suddenly catches sight of his beloved his heart palpitates. Good character alone makes any man worthy of love. He whom the thought of love vexes eats and sleeps very little. Love can deny nothing to love.

When Andreas in Book III turns to the other side of the picture, he paints it very black. Women are avaricious, envious, slanderers of other women, greedy, slaves to the belly, inconstant, mind-changing, impatient of restraint, liars, drunkards, babblers, unable to keep secrets, wanton, never loving any man in their hearts. This is not the complete list, but at least it

will give an idea of what women may be charged with (according to Andreas, that is).

The Latin text is not printed, but the translation seems to have been well done. It retains a certain colloquialism that was present in the original (cf. page vii); consequently the reading is less starched and more facile than one usually expects from translations of mediaeval (or for that matter, ancient) works. Contractions such as "doesn't" and "isn't", expressions like "foxy tricks" (146) and "piling up the coin" (147) add to the general informal impression.

I noted only one misprint: *an* for *am* (181).

GRAVES HAYDON THOMPSON

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE

Athenaeus. The Deipnosophists, with an English Translation by CHARLES BURTON GULICK in seven volumes. Volume VII. xii, 581 pages. Harvard University Press, Cambridge and Heinemann, London 1941 (Loeb Classical Library, No. 345) \$2.50

With this volume, the Loeb translation of Athenaeus, originally projected in six volumes, is brought to a close. The present volume comprises Book XIV:653 to the end, including the compendium from the Paris excerpts which reproduces some of the lost material towards the end of XV. The translation is straightforward, competent and scholarly, avoiding on the one hand the ornateness of phraseology which sometimes characterizes Dr. Yonge's Bohn translation of 1854 (the only other complete edition available in English) and upon the other the dullness of excessive plainness. Occasional use of modern colloquialisms seems unfortunate to this reviewer, e.g. 'dancing the hootchy-kootchy' for *καλαβρίζων* (237, note g) and 'gave the gift of gabble' for *λαλεῖν πόρε* (241). Less objectionable, though still out of place, is 'caterwauling band' for the *συρβηγνέων χορός* of page 239f. On the whole, however, the translation is not only smooth but readable.

Variations from the texts of Dindorf and Kaibel are numerous, based on a new collation of Marcianus A and the Paris excerpts. On the whole, both where he retains hitherto rejected manuscript readings and when he accepts new emendations (a few of them his own), Dr. Gulick's judgment seems conservative and sound. E.g., in 665b it is certainly right to preserve, as he does, *λίτρον* (for *νίτρον*), in spite of Casaubon's rather tempting *νίπτρον*. (But would it not be equally acceptable to the scholar, and less confusing to the general reader, to translate it 'soap' instead of 'soda'?)

The explanatory notes, containing full references to ancient authors and much encyclopaedic information to clear up the many obscure statements of Athenaeus, are especially helpful and, in general, quite full and satisfactory. Some mention of the game of 'Griphos' might

have been expected in connection with the scolia on Telamon and Ajax (695c: page 226). It is also to be questioned whether it is true that "*εὐτυχῶς* does not seem in keeping with the violent death of Ulpian the *praefectus praetorio* in A.D. 228" (175 note c; the adverb might well refer to the fact that his death was a quick one—'allowing no time for illness', as the sentence continues (686c). That a quick, unlingering death was thought fortunate by the ancients is well attested. This adverb should accordingly not be considered a reason for distinguishing between the Ulpian of the text and the well-known jurist. The point is of some importance in determining the date of the *Deipnosophistae*.

Over half of the present volume is taken up by the very full and really invaluable indices, which seemed from the casual and random checking which is all that is possible with so monumental a work to be entirely trustworthy (as the less inclusive English index to the Bohn translation unfortunately is not). The Greek index contains not only proper names and the names of things specifically taken up for discussion, but also other words interesting to the philologist, the historian, the natural scientist, the archaeologist. The English index makes fascinating material for random perusal, and indicates the enormous scope of these banqueting philosophers' straying conversation. By these indices the labor of the many scholars who have occasion to consult Athenaeus is considerably lightened; and of them it might almost be said, the end crowns the work. "I should be quite unable, friend Timocrates, further to recall for you the things that were said so often in these banquets of ours, to which we came with eager zest; not only the diversity, but even the similarity of the novel devices brought forth from time to time are my excuse. For even the proper order of the dinner-courses was discussed many times, as well as the festivities introduced after dinner, so many that I can hardly count them" (665a-b). It is too bad that Athenaeus himself did not have the benefit of Dr. Gulick's index.

MARY WALLACE

BOULDER, COLORADO

Portuguese Word-Formation with Suffixes.

By JOSEPH H. D. ALLEN, JR. 143 pages. Linguistic Society of America, Baltimore 1941 (Supplement to Language 17.2; Language Dissertation No. 33)

This dissertation is a conscientious listing of the suffixes of Portuguese with an account of their origin in so far as that can be established. The historical treatment is sound and the work in the main thorough, and for these reasons it is a contribution to the field of Portuguese etymology. A bibliography of some forty items including the most important pertinent grammars and etymological dictionaries testifies to the author's

labors in a field which until very recently occupied an undeservedly marginal position in Romance studies. An index of suffixes and an index of cited words make the work easily usable.

The body of the work is divided into chapters on (1) formation of nouns, (2) intercalated sibilant, (3) formation of adjectives, (4) formation of verbs, (5) formation of adverbs.

Mr. Allen carefully differentiates between words which are attested in Classical and Vulgar Latin, and new formations or instances of the spread of a suffix. It is in this historical sense that the title and the expressed aim of "treating systematically Portuguese words formed with suffixes" are to be understood. Little consideration is given to such variations in derivation to be found in the author's pairings of *tolo* 'foolish': *toleirão* 'great fool', but *parvo* 'foolish': *parvoeirão* 'great fool' (34); *côche* 'coach': *cocheiro* 'coachman', but *lume* 'fire': *lumieiro* 'torch, skylight' (35); *beber* 'to drink': *beberete* 'refreshment', but *lembrar* 'to remember': *lembrete* 'souvenir' (42). Those who, like the reviewer, believe that in order to treat satisfactorily the history of the forms of a language it is first necessary to state the forms as they appear and behave within the framework of that language and as simply and accurately as possible, will feel that the author has skipped a step in correct procedure by failing to make such an analysis first. A discussion of the technique of derivation in modern Portuguese which would include some explicit treatment (none is to be found throughout the work and I dare say it has yet to be done) of the way in which bases and stems are analyzed would then be an absolute prerequisite to a work of this type. Otherwise it becomes possible to list, as the author does, a suffix *-ável*, *-ével*, *-ível*, *-óvel*, *-úvel* with *-óvel* to be found only in *móvel* 'mobile' (76) and to speak of a by-form *-imento* to the suffix *-mento* which the author finds in words like *conhecimneto* 'knowledge' from *conhecer* 'to know' and possibly in words like *descobrimento* 'discovery' from *descobrir* 'to discover' (62). Since in modern Portuguese the writings *e* and *i* for the vowel of an unstressed syllable represent the same phoneme, it is just as easy to derive *conhecimento* and *descobrimento* from their respective verb stems with the suffix *-mento* as the author does *andamento* 'proceeding' from *andar* 'to go'. The writing *conhecimneto* merely indicates that at an earlier time in Portuguese, when *e* and *i* in unstressed syllables represented different phonemes, the above analysis was impossible and that the form from which derivation was made was identical with that of the past participle *conhecido* minus the last syllable *-do*. Perhaps to the lack of a descriptive analysis may also be attributed the following instances of too lightly selected underlying forms. *Aguarentar* 'to cut expenses' (95) is not "a possible example in which *-entar* may have been

added to a verb" *aguar* 'to water', but is derived from *guarente* 'cutting about (a coat, etc.), curtailing, savingness'. In discussing *-diço* (85f.), which he sets up as a by-form of the suffix *-iço*, the author prefers to derive the resultant adjective from the infinitive (necessitating the *-d-*) rather than the past participle on the "semantic grounds" that "e.g. *bebediço* 'potable' is more likely to have been derived from *beber* 'to drink' than from *bêbedo* 'drunk'". One can only say that derivation from the past participle is much simpler, since it eliminates the by-form, and that it has at least the same probability of being historically accurate. Other suffixes listed as beginning with *-d-* and added to verbal stems can be similarly simplified.

ISIDORE DYEN

YALE UNIVERSITY

Paulinus' Churches at Nola. Texts, Translations and Commentary by R. C. GOLDSCHMIDT. 203 pages. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij, Amsterdam 1940 4.50 fl.

Three opuscula of Paulinus contain information about the churches at Nola. Dr. Goldschmidt first undertook the study of Ep. 32.10-24, Car. 27.345-647, and Car. 28 hoping that careful interpretation of Paulinus' remarks would throw light on the orientation of the churches and assist in determining whether there were any correspondence between their layout and that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. However, the results of Chierici's excavations at Cimitile published in 1939 showed that the churches of Felix and Paulinus were built at right angles to each other, and that there was no connection with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. With this in mind, Dr. Goldschmidt concentrated his efforts on the clarification of the significant parts of Paulinus' text.

The Introductory part of the book contains a short survey of Paulinus' life and a brief chronology of the Natalicia. The author agrees with Babut that Nat. 1 was done in 395, but adheres to the traditional order of the carmina, assigning the dates 403 to Nat. 27 and 404 to Nat. 28. Ep. 32 he places in the first half of the year 403.

Declaring that he wishes to maintain a good tradition, Dr. Goldschmidt begins the editorial section of his work with a Latin Descriptio codicum. His text is based on the Vienna Corpus edition of von Hartel, some of whose manuscripts he collated anew to correct suspected editorial inaccuracies. The texts and prose translations of the three pieces are presented on facing pages, each one prefaced by a brief summary of contents. In the poetical parts of Ep. 32, the translation is printed to match Paulinus' verses, with rather infelicitous results. Part of the difficulty is in the translation itself, which often has a distinctly pedestrian quality

and is frequently more involved than Paulinus' Latin. A brief sample of this tendency appears on page 43 (Ep. 32, §15, 4) in the rendering of *alma domus* as 'omnibenedictory house'. More extensive examples appear on pages 38 (Ep. 32, §3, 14-21) and 56 (Car. 27, 440-448).

Slightly over half of the book is taken up by the Commentary on the text, a varied collection of information gathered by painstaking research. There are useful observations on the language and syntax, the decorations of the churches and their contents and structure. It is a sincere attempt, somewhat too prolix at times, to make Paulinus' statements intelligible. One place in the Commentary requires particular mention: pages 109-10, s.v. *conchulae*, the side apses of the tripartite apse, which are used as Prothesis and Diakonikon. Paulinus says of these (Ep. 32.13): *una earum immolanti hostias iubilationis antistiti patet, alia post sacerdotem capaci sinu receptat orantes*. Dr. Goldschmidt remarks (110) "Therefore the bishop sacrifices in the room, where the host, the clothes and the vessels are kept, and the praying churchgoers or lower priest stand in the library during mass. Hardly anyone (including Dr. Goldschmidt, apparently—H.R.U.) seems to have taken offense at this, except Du Cange who wanted to write 'parat' instead of 'patet'" Du Cange probably thought 'parat' to be correct because he knew that the preparatory part of the Liturgy, the Proskomide or Office of Oblation, took place in the Prothesis, and was known as the "sacrifice." There is no reason for supposing that Mass was ever celebrated either in Prothesis or Diakonikon, or that the Host was kept there.

The book concludes with a brief Bibliography of works cited, a subject index, a word index, and an index locorum referring to the author's introductions and comments only. The type face and paper used in printing are good, but minor misprints and capricious abbreviations are much in evidence. There is a map of the excavations at Cimitile taken from Chierici's publication. Although this work has the characteristics of a doctoral dissertation, it is nowhere clearly designated as such.

HOLLIS R. UPSON

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

Die orphischen Argonautika in ihrem Verhältnis zu Apollonios Rhodios. By HELMUT VENZKE. 112 pages. Junker & Dünhaupt, Berlin 1941 (Neue Deutsche Forschungen, Abteilung Klassische Philologie, 13) 5.20 M.

Helmuth Venzke, who met his death as a German officer in the Norwegian campaign only a few months after receiving his Ph.D., attempted to carry out a task long recognized as necessary. It is now generally agreed

that the so-called Orphic Argonautica, in which Orpheus describes to Musaeus his adventures on the voyage to Colchis and back, was written in the fourth century A.D. and that its author was thoroughly familiar with the epic of Apollonius. This anonymous poet (we may follow Venzke in calling him O) shows so little literary talent and originality that there would be little left to say about him once how many different sources he used and what principles he followed in selecting from them were finally established. But scholars have been more ready to deplore the lack of such a definitive study than to undertake it themselves. Georges Dottin, in the introduction to his Budé edition of the poem (Les Argonautiques d'Orphée, Paris 1930) has an interesting section entitled "Apollonios et Orphée," but points out that a proper discussion of the relationship between the two poets would need a large volume to itself.

Dottin's edition has many faults, including a deplorable number of misprints for which he cannot himself be held responsible since he died before his book was printed. But Venzke has not taken full advantage of his predecessor's work. He never refers to Dottin's glossary, which, though incomplete, offers good evidence of the influence of earlier poets on O's vocabulary. He pays no attention to the critical ideas suggested in Dottin's introduction, but is content to explain O's method of selecting his material by his desire to keep his principal character, Orpheus, constantly in the foreground.

After some general remarks on the composition of the poem Venzke limits his discussion to the outward voyage of the Argo (lines 1-801), since O's itinerary of the return journey is entirely different from that of Apollonius. Much of what he has to say about O's dependence on and borrowing from the earlier poem is of an obvious nature; it needs no lengthy exposition to show that O went to work with a text of Apollonius in front of him, making changes in arrangement and vocabulary that were not sufficient to hide his indebtedness. It is the differences rather than the obvious similarities that interest the reader. Venzke suggests that O's geographical inaccuracies, when he differs from Apollonius, are committed deliberately in order to give the impression that he was following a more archaic version of the legend. Such a theory cannot stand by itself without argument and certainly should not be put forward until after a discussion of the return journey. The mere fact that eighteenth-century readers took the poem for an archaic product is no proof that O was trying to deceive his own contemporaries; he certainly made no claim to be following specially old accounts, such as was made by Dionysius Scytobrachion, with whom Venzke sometimes compares him in points of detail. Furthermore, the resemblances to passages in Valerius Flaccus and Silius Italicus should not be dis-

cussed without raising the question whether O knew Latin and what sources apart from Apollonius these poets used.

There is no space here to point out questions of detail in which Venzke is at fault, but he is certainly wrong in a number of passages when he tries to correct Dottin. In fact, it must be admitted that this monograph is not the thorough and penetrating study which is needed in order to close the question once and for all. A footnote on page 2, added by "a later hand," indicates that the question has been discussed again by Keydell in RE 18.1333ff., a half-volume of RE which seems to be not yet available in this country.

LIONEL PEARSON

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Latin and Greek in Current Use. By ELI E. BURRISS and LIONEL CASSON. xvi, 286 pages. Prentice-Hall, New York 1939 \$2.50

This book was written for a course offered at New York University as a possible substitute for an ancient-language requirement; this fact perhaps explains the formal, deductive presentation of word development from Greek and Latin to English. The great effort for extreme simplicity and clarity—in the main successful—was necessitated by the large number of students enrolled in the course. Under these circumstances, an inductive procedure from English, I think, would have been better. Nevertheless, the book has been written to meet specific needs and has been revised in the light of experience. In the mimeographed form Professor Burris was credited with Part One (Latin, to 183), and Dr. Casson with Part Two (Greek, to 280). In the published form they have assumed joint responsibility. The order of the parts is pedagogically sound and partly explains why the Greek section is shorter, although further cross-reference to the Latin would have been helpful: e. g., 196 (top) and 223.1 to 26 (1); 199 to 26 (top).

There are good introductions on the relation of English to Greek and Latin in the light of Indo-European (the place of IE among language families is *not* included). For the Greek, the discussion of pronunciation etc. comes logically at the beginning (but "we" for Gr. *ui*! and no mention of *oe* > *ē*); for Latin, illogically at the end (and Lat. *ā* as in Eng. "adrift," *ō* as in "obey" give only unsatisfactory approximations of the sounds in question), along with the only statement of *ae* and *oe* > *ē*, to which reference should be made in many places in the text. The main organization is according to the parts of speech in Greek and Latin with bilingual vocabularies at the end of each part, and brief indices at the end of the book. The indices should certainly include alphabetical lists of prefixes and suffixes, classical and Anglo-Saxon, as they occur in English words, with cross-references to the

text. The individual lessons include etymological analyses, formation of English words from classical elements; synonyms and antonyms to be chosen from lists of English words (some book on the subject should be included in the meager bibliography); supplementary notes on interesting word-histories; and illustrative sentences, with or without explanation of the meaning of the word. Such completeness of presentation is highly laudable. Ample space has been devoted to an analysis of familiar words to enrich connotation, but not enough to a discussion of less common words to increase vocabulary. Scientific terminology is only superficially treated. The illustrative sentences, although they serve their purpose admirably, are oftener examples of "fine writing" than of "current use." Many are too formal (165.3; 114 B.1 has "conjunct editors"; 154 A.4, "joint editor"); some are awkward (109.6; 122 B.2), illogical (154 A.3), display bad grammar (89.1) or mixed metaphor (262.1). "Consist with" (114 B.4) is archaic; the plural "antennas" (20) should be confined to the radio; "absinthe" and "baptistery" are preferred spellings (cf. 207 and 264.4), while the use of "overplus" (74 A.4) and "catapult" (as used in 253 B.3) should be discouraged.

The authors write that they "have been compelled to forego, for the most part, consideration of linguistic laws," to accommodate the course to the average student. A very natural opportunity to present elementary philology has thus been missed. For the better students at least, the book should contain the following appendices in tabular form, with references in the text: Phonetic Symbols (used but not explained: 6, 19), Ablaut (treated briefly 243.4, but "absit nomen!"), Vowel Weakening ("connecting vowel" covers a multitude of sins), Principal Changes in Consonant Combinations in Latin and Greek, Suffixes Used in the Formation of Verb Stems, and, because OF is frequently introduced, Principal Sound Changes from Latin to OF. "Furthermore," they continue, "we have occasionally been forced to compromise with what we believe to be the truth . . . Any other course would have led to confusion in the student's mind." This tendency to "simplify" has led to the following confusions in their own text: -ce and -cy in English (26), -ium > -y (33), -trum > -ter, etc. (34), "alternate bases" instead of distinguishing base and stem (45); or to incompleteness, causing the text to lack: fourth-declension neuters (56), full statement of Latin accent (170), a column for suffixes (129), reference to Old Spanish (127 par. 1), -enni- in the vocabulary along with *annus* (for 80.4), explanation of "-ress" in the Greek section (said to be derived from Greek, 155), example for -oe > *ē* (192), mention of -aion > -aeum (233.6). I do not believe that such "simplification" will always clarify the student's mind, or that a presentation of the truth was in any case impossible.

The following cross-references are obviously lacking: 72 Ex.4 to 35, 88 Ex.6 to 14-5, 90.3 to 26 (2), 90.2 to 26 (1), 121.5 to Sup. Notes, 152.3 to 82, 159.2 to 82, 197 Ex.5 to 192. Use precedes explanation: prothetic "e" (73), the asterisk (14). The presentation of the verb is confusingly elaborate, and misses the main point, the present stem. Latin adjectives are given in all genders; not so Greek (*nēos* and *kalós* on 216 should both be feminine). *Contro-* is not due to the influence of OF (cf. 112), the *prepositional* form of *com-* is *cum* (cf. 79), Greek *-ōn* is regularly changed to Latin *-ō* (cf. 211 n.1), "epistle" (246) is a bad example because it involves syncope; not all meanings of "nuisance" (138) are softenings of the original, and "attended religiously" (30) is too colloquial and unconsciously humorous in the context. The following errors in quantity occur: *crispus* (41 and 177), *fidē* (49), *Italicus* and *Italia* with *i-* (77), *nōrma* (79), *quārtārius* (96), *stupēfacere* (148), *ōscillum* (174), *cantāre* (178),

-lūtum (178), *vīctus* (181), *hīrcus* (182). In Greek words only the quantity of *e* and *o* is indicated, and all accents are marked acute (lacking on 215.1); all Greek letters are transliterated, although in such a common phrase as *hoi polloi* the Greek characters should also be given; *luere* (178) should be *-luere*; *status* (179), *-stitus*; less (208), *-less*; "Participia" (ix ad fin.), "Participial"; *Sampson* (252,6), *Samson*; "high" (259 B.8), "highly."

In spite of manifold shortcomings the book has much to recommend it as a pioneer work in an almost virgin field. It attempts to do for the college what, in a way, Scott-Carr-Wilkinson, *Language and its Growth*, did for the high school. Such courses are not only valuable per se, but have a very salutary effect in promoting interest in the study of the ancient languages themselves.

WILLIAM R. TONGUE

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

This department is conducted by Dr. Charles T. Murphy of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Correspondence concerning abstracts may be addressed to him.

ANCIENT AUTHORS

Chalcidius. J. H. WASZINK. *Die Sogennante Fünfteilung der Träume bei Chalcidius und ihre Quellen.* Chalcidius wrote a commentary, deriving from Greek models, on the Platonic Timaeus. A remarkable treatise on the nature and division of dreams is contained in ch. 250-6. It is a mistake to endeavor to establish a correspondence of the passage with Macrobius (Mras, Blum), or to look for the same in the Hebrew and the LXX of the Old Testament (Fabricius). The ultimate source was Philo, author of a work of five books on dreams, two of which survive. Chalcidius learned of his theories through Porphyry, who in turn probably was indebted for them to Numenius. Mn 9 (1940) 65-85

(Plumpe)

Euripides. G. MCCracken. *Topographica in Euripides.* The correspondence to fact of topography in Euripides' plays is examined. Place-names that are merely mentioned are dismissed as bearing no significance for the inquiry. In 65 instances containing some topographical detail there is nothing to criticize. In six cases apparent difficulties can be resolved, while in two others only doubtful solutions suggest themselves. To a final category, passages in which the poet is clearly out of harmony with geographical facts, belong Iph. Taur. 241f. and Hipp. 1153ff. The latter passage, involving a report on the scene of the accident to Hippolytus, is discussed in great detail. Mn 9 (1941) 161-76

(Plumpe)

Plautus. W. E. J. KUIPER. *De Aululariae Exemplaris Graeci Fragmentis Papyraceis (Pap. Hibeh I 5. Pap. Flinders Petri 4).* At the instance of Blass, the Hibeh fragment was assigned by Grenfell and Hunt to the Greek model of the Plautine Aulularia. Philemo was mentioned as the poet. Leo, Weil, Wilamowitz, and others remonstrated. The author thinks that the twelve Hibeh verses of col. 2 and fourteen verses in col. 1 of the Flinders Petrie fragment correspond to Aul. act 5, sc. 3 (also not preserved in the Latin). The former lines are assigned to Strobilus, Demeas, and Heros,

while Staphyla may have spoken the latter. A restoration of the verses, especially badly mutilated in the latter group, is attempted.

Mn 9 (1940) 44-50

(Plumpe)

Propertius. BENITO ROMUSSI. *Lo sviluppo di Propertius.* I. By the arrangement of elegies Propertius forges a continuous chain of inferences which achieve a political and aetiological unity. This develops to its height in book 4. II. A conception of the universality of Rome and the personality of Augustus is achieved by the order of the poems in books 2 and 3. Ph 94 (1941) 175-96

(Hough)

Suetonius. LUDWIG DEUBNER. *Nero als gefaselter Herakles.* The chain with which Nero was bound when he appeared on the stage as Hercules was of gold, hence the ornari of Suet. Nero 21.33 is correct. Ph 94 (1941) 232-4

(Hough)

Theocritus. J. G. KAPSOMENOS. *Zu Theokrits Herakliskos.* On the assumption that Theocritus was following Pindar's account of the serpents' attack on Hercules, the author extracts from Theoc. 24.15 the same meaning as is in Pindar Nem. 1.41, and as a result, proposes an alteration in the reading of Hesychius' gloss on the Theocritus passage. Ph 94 (1941) 234-9

(Hough)

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR. METRICS

AUSTIN, W. M. *The Prothetic Vowel in Greek.* This vowel is to be traced to an Indo-Hittite laryngeal. A discussion of its development under various phonetic conditions. Lang 17 (1941) 83-92

(Gummere)

JONES, H. STUART. *The Making of a Lexicon.* (MS of a paper read in 1926 by Stuart Jones to the General Meeting of the Classical Association, found among his posthumous papers, and written a year after the Preface to Part I of the Lexicon.) The history of ancient and modern Greek lexicography is surveyed, with particular attention to its difficulties and problems; the various types of error in previous lexica are analyzed, and, in conclusion, the revisional methods and aims of the present editors of Liddell and Scott are indicated. CR 55 (1941) 1-13

(Armstrong)

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Compiled by Lionel Casson and Bluma L. Trell from such bibliographical publications as reach this country, and from books received at the editorial offices. Prices have not been confirmed.

EGYPTIAN STUDIES

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